

MAK, S.L.; OLEYNIK, N.V.; PRONIN, V.M.

Investigating the effect of stress concentrations in the area of
drilled lateral holes and keygrooves. Nauch.zap.Od.politekh.inst. 14:96-
103 '59. (MIRA 14:3)

(Strains and stresses)

Pronin, V. M.

124-1957-10-12256

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 10, p 145 (USSR)

AUTHORS: . Mak, S. L., Oleynik, N. V., Pronin, V. M.

TITLE: The Fatigue Strength of Samples With Cross-sectional Openings and Partial Drillings (Ustalostnaya prochnost' obraztsov s poperechnymi otverstiyami i zasverlovkami)

PERIODICAL: Nauch. zap. Odessk. politekhn. in-t, 1956, Vol 9, pp 55-60

ABSTRACT: The results of fatigue tests on samples made from normalized steel 6 and steel 40 X are reported in the article. The cross-sectional openings and blind drillings were performed with a 3-mm drill bit on steel-6 specimens 15-mm in diameter and with an 8-mm drill bit on steel 40 X specimens 12-mm in diameter. The tests were carried out on a NU machine on the basis of 5×10^6 cycles. It was established that in both of the materials the fatigue limit and the effective stress concentration factor K_σ is practically the same for the specimens with openings and those with partial drillings. The tests performed on specimens having five closely spaced drillings equal in depth, did not show any effects of mutual stress alleviation. Increasing the size of the crosspieces between the drillings had an insignificant effect on the fatigue limit;

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124-1957-10-12256

The Fatigue Strength of Samples With Cross-sectional (cont.)

the magnitude of K_{σ} was slightly decreased. The assumption is voiced that by changing the keyway length, the limit of fatigue **would not** alter noticeably. In all cases the fatigue failure commenced at the edges of openings or drillings.

G. A. Tulyakov

Card 2/2

PRONIN, V.M.

Two cases of spontaneous double rupture of the spleen. Khirurgia
no.10:56-57 0 '54. (MLRA 8:1)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo inst. usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (i.o. nach.
klinicheskoy kafedry-prof. I.V.Danilov)
(SPLEEN, rupture
spontaneous, double)

PRONIN, V. M.

Pronin, V. M.

"Volvulus of the small intestine (an evaluation of methods of operational treatment)." Turkmen State Medical Inst imeni I. V. Stalin. Ashkhabad, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Doctor in Medical Science).

Knizhnaya letopis
No. 15, 1956. Moscow

25531

S/123/61/000/011/008/034
A004/A101

18.8200

AUTHOR: Pronin, V. M.

TITLE: On the hardening of keyways

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 11, 1961, 27-28,
abstract 11A216 ("Zap. Voronezhsk. s.-kh. in-ta", 1959, v. 28,
no. 2, 313-314)

TEXT: A considerable number of breakdowns of axles and shafts happen owing to fatigue cracks arising in spots where keyways are located. Fatigue cracks begin at the edges of keyways in those places where the semi-circular profile passes over into a straight one, particularly in those cases where the keyways are machined by slot milling cutters, which are confirmed by specimen tests. Consequently, it is necessary to effect the hardening of keyways made by slot milling cutters on those spots where the semi-circular profile passes over into a straight one. It was found that the distribution of normal stresses at the edges of keyways and transverse through holes are analogous. Moreover it is known that when the keyway length is reduced to the magnitude $l = d_c$ (w - keyway width, d_c - diameter of slot milling cutter) the keyway turns into a bore with a

X

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On the hardening of keyways

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S/123/61/000/011/008/034
A004/A101

flat bottom (blind hole). Therefore it is possible to use the same method of hardening for specimens with transverse through holes and keyways. The author presents a description of the methods and results of endurance tests during symmetrical bending of rotating specimens with holes. The walls of the holes were subjected to preliminary hardening with the aid of reamers. As a result of the test it was found that the effective coefficient of stress concentration during the hardening of holes decreased to 10%. Endurance tests for specimens with 5 x 3 x 10 mm keyways, also hardened by countersinking (to a depth of 1 mm at the places where the semi-circular profile passes over into a straight one) showed that the efficacy of hardening increases with the growth of the countersinking angle (up to 150°) and reduces the magnitude of the effective coefficient of concentration by 12%.

V. Tatishchev

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

PRONIN, V.M., kand.med.nauk (Simferopol')

Organization of an educational museum on the history of medicine.
Sov. zdrav. 21 no.4:94-96:62. (MIRA 15:5)
(CRIMEA MEDICAL MUSEUMS)

PRONIN, V.M., inzh.; STEPANOV, K.G., inzh.

Organizing intrafactory transportation on hourly schedule and along
fixed routes. Trakt.i sel'khoz mash. 31 no.2:38, 37 F '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

1. Stalingradskiy Traktorny zavod.
(Stalingrad--Tractor industry)

PRONIN, V. M. (Lieutenant Colonel of the Medical Service and Candidate
of Medical Sciences) *and DOBROVITSKIY, I. G.*

"Case of Extensive Intestinal Resection in Acute Intestinal
Obstruction."

Voyenno-Meditsinskiv Zhurnal, No. ⁷~~12~~, December 1961, pp ~~62-73~~

25532

S/123/61/000/011/009/034
A004/A101

18.8200

AUTHOR: Pronin, V. M.

TITLE: The effect of keyway dimensions on the endurance during bending

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 11, 1961, 28, abstract 11A217 ("Zap. Voronezhsk. s.-kh. in-ta", 1959, v. 28, no. 2, 315-316)

TEXT: The author describes the methods and presents the test results of determining the effect of keyway length, width and depth on the endurance of steel specimens during symmetrical bending. The investigation results are presented in table form. Based on an analysis of the obtained results it was found that 1) if the keyway length is $l \geq 2b$ (b - keyway width), the effective coefficient of stress concentration K_σ does not depend on the keyway length; 2) an increase in keyway width results in an increase of K_σ ; 3) the keyway depth does not affect the magnitude of K_σ .

V. Tatishchev

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

LEBEDEV, B.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; PRONIN, V.M., inzh., retsenzent;
SHKOL'NIKOV, A.B., inzh., red.

[Sprinklers; theory and construction] Dozhdeval'nye mashiny;
teoriia i konstruktsii. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1965. 254 p.
(MIRA 18:10)

PRONIN, V. N. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Lumbo-epidural anesthesia (Clinical anatomic study)." Mos, 1959. 16 pp (Min of Health USSR. Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians), 200 copies (KL, 52-59, 126)

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PRONIN, V.P.

Changing the design of the die-axle shanks of a sizing mill.
Sbor. rats. predl. vnedr. v proizvod. no.2:30 '61.

(MIRA 14:7)

1. Chelyabinskiy truboprokatnyy zavod.
(Pipe mills)

I 12000-65

ACC NR: AP6018722

SOURCE CODE: U /0057/66/036/006/0997/1002

AUTHOR: Pronin, V.P.; Shekhtman, L.A.

ORG: Saratov State University im. N.G. Chernyshevskiy (Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Determination of the higher derivatives of harmonic functions by the induced current method

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 36, no. 6, 1966, 997-1002

TOPIC TAGS: special purpose computer, analog computer, harmonic function, partial derivative, Laplace equation, boundary value problem

ABSTRACT: This paper is concerned with the induced-current method of G.M. Gershteyn (Izv. VUZov. Radiofizika, 2, 4, 602, 1959) for the analog computation of harmonic functions satisfying certain kinds of boundary conditions. In that technique the boundaries are represented by grounded metallic electrodes, and the values at different points of the corresponding solution to Laplace's equation are derived from measurements of the currents induced in those electrodes by an appropriately moving test charge. In the present paper the authors discuss methods for directly determining the gradients and higher derivatives of the harmonic function from the induced currents. Three types of probe are discussed: a moving point charge, a vibrating charge, and a

UDC: 538.311

Cord 1/2

ACC NR: AP6018722

dipole that does not oscillate. Formulas are derived for the induced currents in the three cases, and means are indicated for obtaining with their aid the desired derivatives. In the case of the vibrating charge the derivatives of successive orders depend mainly on the Fourier components of the corresponding orders of the induced currents, and those can be determined directly with the aid of appropriately tuned narrow-band amplifiers. Cross derivatives can be determined from the currents induced by a vibrating charge moving in the plane perpendicular to its vibration axis, as well as from the currents induced by a moving dipole. The authors thank G.M.Gershteyn for valuable advice and constant interest. Orig. art. has: 19 formulas and 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 09,12/

SUBM DATE: 17Jul65/

ORIG. REF: 002/

Card 2/2

PRONIN, V.P.

Create permanent qualified construction personnel. Transp.stroi.
6 no.1:1-5 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Iz doklada zamestitelya ministra transportanogo stroitel'stva.
(Construction workers)

AUTHOR: Gershteyn, O. M.;
Khokhlov, A. V.

SOURCE CODE: UR/0196/65/000/012/A009/A009

TITLE: MNT-V3 installation for simulating three-dimensional fields by the induced current method

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektrotehnika i energetika, Abs. 12A61

REF SOURCE: Sb. Vopr. elektrich. modelirovaniya poley. Saratov, Saratovsk. un-t, 1964, 56-71

TOPIC TAGS: induced current, electric analog, electronic simulation, electric field, gravitation field, magnetic field, Laplace equation

ABSTRACT: The authors describe the MNT-V3 specialized modelling device based on the use of the induced current method. The installation is designed for simulating three-dimensional fields described by the Laplace equation for the case of boundary conditions of the first kind. The device may be used simulating the spatial fields of electrotechnical and electron-optical systems, the quasistatic fields of individual cells of decelerating systems in SHF instruments, the quasistatic fields of nonhomogenities in waveguides and fields of the edge effect in various devices.

UDC: 537.212:621.3.001.57

PRONIN, V. S.

Inspection of the financial and economic activity of the construction organizations Moskva, Tosfinizdat, 1953. 118 p. (55-29911)

HF5686.B7M5

1. Construction industry - Accounting. 2. Construction industry - Russia. 1. Pronin, V.S

IRONIN, V. S.

Inspection of the financial and economic activity of the construction organizations.
Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1953. 118 p. (55-29911)

HF5686.B7M5

1. Construction industry - Accounting.
2. Construction industry - Russia. I. Ironin, V. S.

ALEKSEYENKO, M.F.; BANAS, P.S.; BOBKOV, T.M.; NATAPOV, B.S.; RYABTSEV, S.I.;
SKLYAROV, P.I.; FRANTSOV, V.P.; YUDOVICH, S.Z.; PRONIN, V.Ye.

DI-1 stainless steel. Stal' 23 no.2:159-162 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Steel, Stainless)

PROVIN, V. Ye.
PROVIN, V. Ye.; AVERCHENKO, P. A.

A microscope attachment for checking steel forgings. Zav. lab. 21
no. 7:870 '55. (MIRA 8:10)
(Steel forgings--Testing) (Microscope)

ACCESSION NR: AP4037467

S/0146/64/007/002/0082/0089

AUTHOR: Gitis, E. I.; Pronin, Ye. G.

TITLE: Generalized characteristics of a multichannel semiconductor converter of voltage into a code with digit-order coding

SOURCE: IVUZ. Priborostroyeniye, v. 7, no. 2, 1964, 82-89

TOPIC TAGS: converter, voltage code converter, semiconductor voltage code converter, multichannel converter, automatic control

ABSTRACT: The method of generalized characteristics permits selecting the kind of converter for specific conditions of application. The characteristics are independent of the degree of perfection of a specified scheme or design. Any converter can be subdivided into two types of generalized units: (1) amplifier units (triggers, differential and pulsed amplifiers, switch controls, etc.), and (2) analog units (voltage switches, saw-tooth oscillators, comparison circuits.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4037467

etc.). The number of units of a multichannel converter is given by:
 $N = N_{an}(m+n+2) + N_{am}(m+2n+4)$, where N_{an} and N_{am} are the number of active and passive elements in an analog and amplifier unit, respectively, m is the number of input channels, and n is the number of digits in the output code. The time of the full cycle of conversion of all-channel voltages is given by:
 $T = m \tau_{am} [k(3n+2) + (7n+2)]$, where τ_{am} is the amplifier-unit time constant and $\tau_{an} = k\tau_{am}$. The above generalized theory is illustrated by a numerical example of a 10-channel converter of voltage into a 10-digit code. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 3 formulas, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy aviatsionnyy institut (Moscow Aviation Institute)

SUBMITTED: 21Feb63

DATE ACQ: 05Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

PRONIN, Ye. G.

Use of electronic computers in automation and operation of thermal
electric power plants. Biul. tekhn.-ekon. inform. Gos. nauch.-issl. inst.
nauch. i tekhn. inform. no. 1:88-91 '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Electric power plants) (Automation) (Electronic computers)

KOROLEV, V.M.; PRONIN, Ye.I.

Warp slasher dryer with crosswise and lengthwise blowing controlled
by means of reversible blades. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekhn.tekst.
prom. no.5:95-98 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Ivanovskiy tekstil'nyy institut imeni M.V. Frunze.
(Textile machinery) (Dryer apparatus)

PRONIN, Yuriy; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, A.Yu., redaktor; KRASHENINNIKOVA, V.F.,
~~tekhnicheskij redaktor~~

[Hydraulic construction worker's diary] Dnevnik gidrostroevtsa.
Stalingrad, Oblastnoe kn-vo, 1952. 50 p. (MLRA 9:12)
[Microfilm]
(Transportation, Automotive)

PRONIN, YU.

Zapiski voditelia (Notes of a driver). Moskva,
"Molodaia gvardiia," 1953. 94 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 7, No. 5, August 1954

GORENKO, V.G.; PRONIN, IU.A. [Pronin, Yu.A.]; MARKEVICH, A.P.

Determining linear speed of metal pouring. Ratsionalizatsiia 13 no.
12:18 '63.

GORENKO, V.G.; PRONIN, Yu.A.; MARKEVICH, A.P.

Determining the linear speed of metal pouring. Lit. proizv.
no.8:34 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

PROCESSING AND PREPARATION																									
1ST AND 2ND GROUPS													3RD AND 4TH GROUPS												
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z AA AB AC AD AE AF AG AH AI AJ AK AL AM AN AO AP AQ AR AS AT AU AV AW AX AY AZ BA BB BC BD BE BF BG BH BI BJ BK BL BM BN BO BP BQ BR BS BT BU BV BW BX BY BZ CA CB CC CD CE CF CG CH CI CJ CK CL CM CN CO CP CQ CR CS CT CU CV CW CX CY CZ DA DB DC DD DE DF DG DH DI DJ DK DL DM DN DO DP DQ DR DS DT DU DV DW DX DY DZ EA EB EC ED EE EF EG EH EI EJ EK EL EM EN EO EP EQ ER ES ET EU EV EW EX EY EZ FA FB FC FD FE FF FG FH FI FJ FK FL FM FN FO FP FQ FR FS FT FU FV FW FX FY FZ GA GB GC GD GE GF GG GH GI GJ GK GL GM GN GO GP GQ GR GS GT GU GV GW GX GY GZ HA HB HC HD HE HF HG HH HI HJ HK HL HM HN HO HP HQ HR HS HT HU HV HW HX HY HZ IA IB IC ID IE IF IG IH II IJ IK IL IM IN IO IP IQ IR IS IT IU IV IW IX IY IZ JA JB JC JD JE JF JG JH JI JJ JK JL JM JN JO JP JQ JR JS JT JU JV JW JX JY JZ KA KB KC KD KE KF KG KH KI KJ KL KM KN KO KP KQ KR KS KT KU KV KW KX KY KZ LA LB LC LD LE LF LG LH LI LJ LK LL LM LN LO LP LQ LR LS LT LU LV LW LX LY LZ MA MB MC MD ME MF MG MH MI MJ MK ML MN MO MP MQ MR MS MT MU MV MW MX MY MZ NA NB NC ND NE NF NG NH NI NJ NK NL NO NP NQ NR NS NT NU NV NW NX NY NZ OA OB OC OD OE OF OG OH OI OJ OK OL OM ON OO OP OQ OR OS OT OU OV OW OX OY OZ PA PB PC PD PE PF PG PH PI PJ PK PL PM PN PO PP PQ PR PS PT PU PV PW PX PY PZ QA QB QC QD QE QF QG QH QI QJ QK QL QM QN QO QQ QR QS QT QU QV QW QX QY QZ RA RB RC RD RE RF RG RH RI RJ RK RL RM RN RO RP RQ RR RS RT RU RV RW RX RY RZ SA SB SC SD SE SF SG SH SI SJ SK SL SM SN SO SP SQ SR SS ST SU SV SW SX SY SZ TA TB TC TD TE TF TG TH TI TJ TK TL TM TN TO TP TQ TR TS TT TU TV TW TX TY TZ UA UB UC UD UE UF UG UH UI UJ UK UL UM UN UO UP UQ UR US UT UU UV UW UX UY UZ VA VB VC VD VE VF VG VH VI VJ VK VL VM VN VO VP VQ VR VS VT VU VW VX VY VZ WA WB WC WD WE WF WG WH WI WJ WK WL WM WN WO WP WQ WR WS WT WU WV WW WX WY WZ XA XB XC XD XE XF XG XH XI XJ XK XL XM XN XO XP XQ XR XS XT XU XV XW XX XY XZ YA YB YC YD YE YF YG YH YI YJ YK YL YM YN YO YP YQ YR YS YT YU YV YW YX YY YZ ZA ZB ZC ZD ZE ZF ZG ZH ZI ZJ ZK ZL ZM ZN ZO ZP ZQ ZR ZS ZT ZU ZV ZW ZX ZY ZZ																									
<p>Method for continuous analysis of benzene vapors in air. A. P. MATVEEV, YU. B. PRONIN AND O. I. FROST. <i>Zhur. Prikladnoi Khim.</i> 3, 1223-32(1930). — C_6H_6 is burned to CO_2 with Pt gauze as catalyst. CO_2 is absorbed in NaOH soln., the elec. cond. of which is measured. V. KALICHEVSKY</p>																									
<p>ASB-3LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									

PRONIN, Yu.I.

Relation between obesity and atherosclerosis. Terap.arkh. 33
no.11:84-89 '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz Instituta terapii (dir. -- deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR
prof. A.L. Myasnikov) AMN SSSR.
(CORPULENCE) (ARTERIOSCLEROSIS)

BARIKOV, Abdulkalat Abdullatypovich; PRONINA, Anna Moiseyevna;
RYABUKHIN, G.Ye., red.; KALOSHINA, T.V., red. izd-va;
GUROVA, O.A., tekhn. red.

[Oil- and gas-bearing provinces in southeastern Asia and
the Near East; geological conditions governing regional
oil and gas accumulation] Neftegazonosnye oblasti Blizhne-
go Vostoka i Iugo-Vostochnoi Azii; geologicheskie usloviia
regional'nogo neftegazonakopleniia. Moskva, Gosgeoltekh-
izdat, 1962. 207 p. (MIRA 15:9)

(Asia, Southeastern--Petroleum geology)
(Asia, Southeastern--Gas, Natural--Geology)
(Near East--Petroleum geology)
(Near East--Gas, Natural--Geology)

PRONINA, A.N.

Analysis of 1316 cases of extrauterine pregnancy. Trudy SMI 17:
46-50 '63. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Iz ginekologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. otdeleniyem - zaslu-
zhennyy vrach RSFSR A.B. Igritskaya) Bryanskoy oblastnoy bol'-
nitsy (glavnyy vrach G.M. Teyf) Smolenskogo gosudarstvennogo
meditsinskogo instituta.

PRONINA, A. YA.

CH ✓ Study of various means for fixing dyes and systematization of materials from the relation between various dyes and fixing agents. A. Ya. Pronina. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Trudy Tsentral. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Shelk. Prom. 1953, 32-68; Referat. Zhur., Khim. 1954, No. 47309.—The following conditions were found best for treating silk with various fixers: for fixation with DTaU, DTsM, and DTsS the preferred temp. was 60°, duration 20-30 min., and concn. 5 g./l. for fixation of direct dyes on viscose and 3 g./l. on natural silk. For shorter treatment periods the concn. should be raised to 10-20 g./l. To establish an acid medium 1-2 g./l. 30% AcOH should be used. Treatment with DTaU, DTsS, and DTsM raised the resistance of dyes to wet treatment by 2-3 and to wet rubbing by 1-2 points. Treatment with DTsU and DTsS lowered the resistance of the dye to light and weather by 1-5 points. DTsM did not lower the light resistance of the dyes or lowered it only by 0.5 point. DTsS affected only slightly the strength and elongation indexes when exposed to light and weather. In natural silk DTsM gave pos. results and DTsU lowered somewhat the light resistance of the fibers. DTsS lowered the light resistance of natural silk sharply. Tables are quoted giving the fastness indexes of 24 direct dyes on viscose and natural silk untreated and treated with DTaU, DTsM, and DTsS.

M. Hosch

2 may

10 24

PAVLOVICH, Nataliya Andronnikovna; PRONINA, A.Ye. redaktor; RULOVA, M.S.,
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Textbook of analytical chemistry; for secondary medical schools]
Uchebnik analiticheskoi khimii; dlia srednikh meditsinskikh shkol.
Izd. 2-oe, ispr. [Leningrad] Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, Leningrad-
skoe otd-nie, 1956. 213 p. (MLRA 9:8)
(Chemistry, Analytical)

S/001/62/000/013/053/054
B160/B101

AUTHORS: Arkhangel'skaya, M. P., Pronina, A. Ya.
TITLE: Properties of new chemical fibers produced in the Soviet Union
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 13, 1962, 654, abstract
13P380 (Nauchno-issled. tr. Tsentr. n.-i. in-t shelk. prom-sti
za 1959 g., M., 1960, 48 - 71)

TEXT: New fibers are classified and the main features of their physico-mechanical properties are given. These include relative strength, elongation, elasticity at a deformation of 25% of the breaking strain, thread rigidity, coefficient of friction on a steel roller etc., also swellability, hygroscopicity at a relative air humidity of 64 - 65%, shrinkage on heat treatment at 100°C, melting point and burning point, susceptibility to electrification, and maximum potential at a speed of 800 m/sec. The most interesting of the fibers studied are lavsan, triacetate silk and ftorlon. None of them are very hygroscopic. Their properties are not stable enough, the fibers dye unevenly and they are not strong enough. Capron staple fiber has the best twist stability.

Card 1/2

Properties of new chemical fibers...

S/081/62/000/013/053/054
B160/B101

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

L 22234-66

ACC NR: AP6011676

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0209/66/000/004/0052/0054

AUTHOR: Pronina, G. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Headquarters and combat skill of pilots

SOURCE: Aviatsiya i kosmonavtika, no. 4, 1966, 52-54

TOPIC TAGS: air force tactics, ~~aircraft maneuver~~, ~~low altitude maneuver~~, ~~air to~~, ~~ground attack~~, combat training, ~~air force organization~~ *fly ing training operational*

ABSTRACT: The extensive role of headquarters in the tactical training of individuals as well as units is described. Flight personnel of the tactical air force, in joint maneuvers with ground forces, perform complex low-altitude attacks on actual targets, as well as on simulated targets. The sequence and quality of combat training is continuously controlled by headquarters. [WS]

SUB CODE: 15/05/SUBM DATE: none/

Card 1/1 nst

ACCESSION NR: AT4017172

S/2546/63/000/128/0064/0078

AUTHOR: Davy*deva, O. A.; Pronina, G. M.

TITLE: Results of a forecast of the development of high-level cyclones and anticyclones

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov. Trudy*, no. 128, 1963.
Voprosy* kratkosrochny*kh prognozov pogody* (Problems of short-range weather forecasting). 64-78

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, weather forecasting, short-range weather forecasting, atmospheric geopotential, cyclone, anticyclone, atmospheric pressure, wind, wind divergence, atmospheric vorticity

ABSTRACT: The method for computing diurnal changes of geopotential at the centers of cyclones and anticyclones at the 850- and 700-mb surfaces is described; this method is essentially that developed over a period of years by B. D. Uspenskiy and repeatedly described in the literature (for example, by the author in Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, No. 1, 1961). The modification introduced here involves an allowance for the angles between the meridians on the chart and the parallel straight lines on the rectangular grid at whose points of intersection data are read for determination of wind divergence, vorticity and other values entering into pro-

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4017172

gnostic formulas. Formulas are given for all the steps necessary in implementing the modification. The method described was applied to 25 synoptic situations for forecasting the development of cyclones and anticyclones, yielding results superior to the unmodified method.. Detailed results are given of a forecast made of development of a particular cyclone. Orig. art. has: 20 formulas, 8 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: TSENTRAL'NIY INSTITUT PROGNOZOV (Central Institute of Forecasts)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 24Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 000

no ref sov

other

Card

2/2

DAVYDOVA, O.A.; PRONINA, G.M.

Results of forecasting the evolution of upper cyclones and
anticyclones. Trudy TSIP no.128:64-78 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

PRONINA, G.M.; USPENSKIY, B.D.

Graphical method of forecasting the absolute geopotential field.
Meteor.i gidrol. no.11:31-34 N '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Numerical weather forecasting)

KHARLAMOVA, L.P.; PRONINA, G.Ye., starshiy inzh.

Using new types of strips for spinning machinery. Tekst.prom. 22
no.1:43-44 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey fabriki imeni Lakina (for Kharlamova).
2. Laboratoriya fabriki imeni Lakina (for Pronina).
(Spinning machinery)

S/081/62/000/022/083/088
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Blagonravova, A. A., Pronina, I. A., Bondarevskaya, I. I.
TITLE: Production of graft copolymers on the basis of cellulose esters and isocyanates
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 22, 1962, 554, abstract 22P478 (Lakokrasoch. materialy i ikh primeneniye, no. 2, 1962, 4 - 7)

TEXT: A method is described of obtaining graft copolymers from nitro-cellulose (NC) and acrylonitrile is described. This consists in first introducing into the molecular NC unit an incomplete allyl urethane obtained by reaction of 1,6-hexamethylene diisocyanate with allyl alcohol in molar ratio. Tests of films made from these copolymers have shown that they considerably surpass films of pure NC as to loss in weight when irradiated with UV light, and as to water resistance; they are, however, inferior as to elasticity. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] ✓

Card 1/1

507/1982

International symposium on macromolecular chemistry, Moscow, 1960.

Makhsudoviy aloposim po makromolekulyarnoy khimii SSSR, Moskva, 14-18 Iyulya 1960 g.; doklady i referaty. Sektziya I. (International Symposium on Macromolecular Chemistry Held in Moscow, June 14-18, 1960; Papers and Summaries. Section I.) [Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960] 346 p. 5,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: The International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, Commission on Macromolecular Chemistry

Tech. Ed.: T. V. Polyakova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for chemists and researchers interested in macromolecular chemistry.

COVERAGE: This is Section I of a multivolume work containing scientific papers on macromolecular chemistry in Moscow. The material includes data on the synthesis and properties of polymers, and on the processes of polymerization, copolymerization, polycondensation, and polyrecombination. Each text is presented in full or summarized in French, English, and Russian. There are 47 papers, 28 of which were presented by Soviet, Rumanian, Hungarian, and Czechoslovakian scientists. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany individual articles.

Ponomarev, K. I., and N. I. Khuridin. D. F. Kosharenko. V. I. Pankhorova, and K. B. Kozlova (USSR). Polycondensation of the α -Amino Acids Esters in the Presence of Carbon Dioxide	210
Mikita, J. A. (Hungary). On the Behavior of Mixed Purfural-Formaldehyde Phenolic Plastics	218
Abutlin, M. S., and L. A. Rodivilova (USSR). On the Heterogeneous Method of the Polycondensation	228
Mikhailev, M. V., V. I. Makhorode, and S. S. Nikolayeva (USSR). On Some Reactions Involving the Interfacial Polycondensation of Acid Chlorides of Dicarboxylic Acids and Diamines in the Process of Fiber Formation	237
Alexandru, L., and L. Dascalu (Romania). Synthesis of Polyureids by Interfacial Polycondensation	245
Blazhukova, A. A., G. A. Lavrovich, and I. A. Prutina (USSR). The Catalytic Action of Some Metallic Compounds on the Polymerization of Polyurethanes	255
Leisek, P., and R. Chramcek (Czechoslovakia). Some Problems of Polycondensation in a Suspension	262
Golubova, A. Y., M. P. Umanova, and A. A. Vashaydi (USSR). Copolymers of α -Methylstyrene and Vinyl Naphthalene With Other Vinyl Compounds	282
Lis, D., and M. Kolinsky (Czechoslovakia). Chain Transfer Reactions in the Polymerization of Vinyl Chloride	304
Zelinger, J. (Czechoslovakia). Study of the Kinetics of Dispersion Polymerization of p-Chlorostyrene in a Column Containing an Aqueous Solution With a Linear Density Gradient	307
Basler, I., V. Matyska, and Ya. Polacek (Czechoslovakia). Thermal Aging of Polychloroprene	318
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Organotin Polymers	27
Kotom, M. M., I. M. Kisileva, and P. S. Florinskaya (USSR). The Effect of Chemical Structure on the Polymerization Activity of the Unsaturated Organometallic Compounds	167
Polyanishchenko, M. I. (USSR). Cooperative Processes in the Polycondensation of Heteropolymers	202
Card 6/9	49

S/081/61/000/024/078/086
B101/B110

AUTHORS: Blagonravova, A. A., Pronina, I. A.

TITLE: Polyurethan-base protective coatings

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24, 1961, 565, abstract
24P288 (Lakokrasochn. materialy i ikh primeneniye, no. 2,
1961, 3 - 7)

TEXT: The following two types of modified isocyanates were synthesized to reduce toxicity and to increase stability of polyurethan lacquers: polyisocyanates (I), product of the reaction between a 2,4-toluylene-diisocyanate (II) excess with polyvalent alcohols and "blocked" isocyanates such as monophenyl urethan (III) on the basis of II and phenol. Compounds (I) are used for air-drying two-component lacquers. Such a diethylene glycol (type АПУ (DGU) - base compound is already being industrially utilized. DGU differs from tri- and tetravalent alcohol-base I by higher technological effectiveness and, compared with II, by a five times higher stability of the lacquer working solution. Compound III decomposes only at higher temperatures under separation of free II. Hence it can be used

Card 1/2

Polyurethan-base protective coatings

S/081/61/000/024/078/086
B101/B110

for single-component hot-air-drying lacquers that are stable without any limits,
e.g. cable lacquers for copper wires. The free II content in I and III is
5 and 1.6%, respectively. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] ✓

Card 2/2

L 41061-65 EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/EWA(c)/EWT(m)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 RPL RM/KH
ACCESSION NR: AP5007137 S/0303/65/000/001/0003/0005 32
E

AUTHOR: Blagenravova, A.A.; Pronina, I.A.; Aref'yeva, S.M.

TITLE: Catalytic action of metallic compounds on the reaction of isocyanates with hydroxyl-containing compounds (Part I)

SOURCE: Lakokrasochnyye materialy i ikh primeneniye, no. 1, 1965, 3-5

TOPIC TAGS: isocyanate copolymer, polyester synthesis, metal acetate, polymerization catalyst, metal naphthenate, toluylenediisocyanate, hydroxyethyl adipate

ABSTRACT: In a study of the catalytic action of Na, Li, K, Rb and Cs acetates (1), and Be acetates and naphthenates (2), and Co, Cu, Fe, Mn, Cd, Ti and Al and catalytic kinetic pro-

strong catalytic action

Card 1/2

L 41061-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5007137

noticeable action of the alkaline earth metals. The activity of the alkali metals was found to decrease in the order Cs > Rb > K > Na > Li with the electronegative potential. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 007

CC
Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001343230006-9"

L 1881-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/ENP(j)/ENP(t)/ENP(b) LJP(c) JD/JG/MI/PM

ACCESSION NR: AP5022505

UR/0303/65/000/004/0001/0004

667.621.633:543.422.4

AUTHOR: Blagonravova, A. A.; Pronina, I. A.; Uvarov, A. V.; Rudnaya, G. V.;
Aref'yeva, S. M.

TITLE: Infrared spectroscopic study of the effect of metals on the reaction of formation of polyurethanes. Report No. 2.

SOURCE: Lakokrasochnyye materialy i ikh primeneniye, no. 4, 1965, 1-4

TOPIC TAGS: sodium compound, cobalt compound, polyurethane, IR spectroscopy

ABSTRACT: The reaction forming urethanes in the presence of sodium acetate and cobalt naphthenate catalysts was studied by means of IR spectroscopy, which makes it possible to follow the reaction between the isocyanate and the hydroxy ester and to establish the presence of side reactions. The starting reagents were 2,4-toluyelene diisocyanate and di- β -hydroxyethyl adipate. The IR spectroscopic method revealed a difference in the catalytic effect of salts of alkali metals and metals of variable valence: in addition to the main reaction forming urethanes, side reactions occur in the presence of alkali metals (sodium acetate). It was found that as the concentration of the sodium salts decreases, the rate of the

Card 1/2

L 1881-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022505

side reactions also decreases. Cobalt salts are recommended as effective catalysts for the preparation of polyurethanes. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 1 table, and 5 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, GC, OP

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

BLAGONRAVOVA, A.A.; PRONINA, I.A.; TARTAKOVSKAYA, A.M.; ATRYASINA, V.P.

Polyisocyanates suitable for the manufacture of protective
coatings with increased lightfastness. Lakokras.mat. iikh
prim. no.2:3-6 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

PRONINA, I.A.; SPIRIN, Yu.L.; BLAGONRAVOVA, A.A.; AREF'YEVA, S.M.; GANTMAKHER,
A.R.; MEDVEDEV, S.S., akademik

Mechanism underlying the catalytic action of Co^{2+} compounds in
the urethane-forming reaction. Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.2:362-365 Mr
'65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut
lakokrasochnoy promyshlennosti i Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im.
L.Ya.Karpova.

ACCESSION NR: AP4034710

S/0303/64/000/002/0003/0006

AUTHORS: Blagonravova, A. A.; Pronina, I. A.; Tartakovskaya, A. K.; Atryasina, V.P.

TITLE: Polyisocyanates suitable for protective coatings with superior photoresistance

SOURCE: Lakokrasochnyye materialy* i ikh primeneniye, no. 2, 1964, 3-5

TOPIC TAGS: lacquer, polyisocyanate, allylurethane, isocyanate polymerization, isocyanate telomerization, polyisocyanate nitrocellulose lacquer, photoresistant polyisocyanate lacquer, PAU polyisocyanate enamel

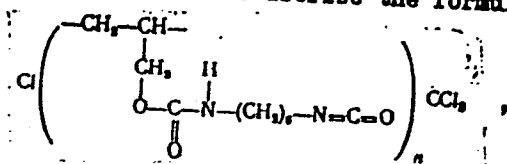
ABSTRACT: The present study deals with the polymerization of hexane-1-isocyanate-6-allylurethane (HICAU), $\text{OCN}(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{NHCOOCH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$.

The polymerization was conducted without solvents, in inert solvents, and in a carbon tetrachloride medium. Benzoyl peroxide (0.2-3.0%), di-ter.butyl peroxide, or dinitril-2,2'-azo-bis-isobutyric acid (DABIBA) were used as initiators. The reaction was allowed to run for 6 to 20 hours at 80 and 120C before the viscosity and isocyanate numbers of the obtained poly-HICAU were determined. It was found that, in an inert solvent medium (toluene) and without solvent, the transformation

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4034710

of the monomer did not exceed 45-50%, irrespective of the amount of initiator present. Extension of the polymerization time caused the formation of a precipitate of high-molecular compounds, which was soluble only in the original monomer. When the polymerization of HICAU was conducted in carbon tetrachloride (in a 1:1 ratio at 70-75°C for periods to 21 hrs in the presence of 1% DABIBA) there occurred a more rapid and complete polymerization of the monomer with the formation of low-molecular products. To these the authors ascribe the formula



where n is 5 or 6. The obtained polymer had a molecular weight of 1050-1070 and contained 13-14% of chlorine. Samples of such poly-HICAU of 1500 molecular weight were assigned the trade name PAU, and their solutions in various solvents were subjected to extensive lacquer and enamel coating tests, either by themselves or mixed with titanium dioxide, with nitrocellulose and alkyd and with phenolic resins. Films of high strength and good adhesion were obtained. They were superior in

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4034710

light resistance to enamel M-300. Orig. art. has: 6 tables, 4 charts, and 4 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 20May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 004

Card 3/3

BLAGONRAVOVA, A.A.; PRONINA, I.A.; Primali uchastiye: SLIVOCHNIKOVA, M.V.,
AREF'YEVA, S.M.

Protective coatings based on polyurethans. Lakokras.mat. iikh
prim. no.2:3-7 '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Protective coating) (Urethans)

ACC NR: AP6006716

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UL/0303/66/000/001/0001/0003

AUTHOR: Blagonravova, A. A.; Tartakovskaya, A. M.; Pronina, I. A.; Slivochnikova, M. V.; Atryasina, V. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Single component cold-setting polyurethane varnishes

SOURCE: Lakokrasochnyye materialy i ikh primeneniye, no. 1, 1966, 1-

TOPIC TAGS: polyurethane, isocyanate resin, polyester plastic, varnish, paint

ABSTRACT: Several polyester-type prepolymers were synthesized from 2,4-tolyulenediisocyanate and esterified glycerides of the castor oil and from 2,4-toluylenediisocyanate and polyesters prepared by condensation of propylene oxide with glycerine, trimethylolpropane, and ethylenediamine and were cold-set in humid air for 0-60 days. The properties of the starting materials and products are tabulated and graphed. It was found that all the synthesized single component prepolymers undergo cold-setting in humid air. It was also found that the setting of these prepolymers is catalyzed by triethanolamine. The hardened films exhibited excellent mechanical properties (hardness) and are recommended for use as varnishes. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 2 tables, 5 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07,11/

SUBM DATE: none/

ORIG REF: 003/

OTH REF: 005

UDC: 667.633.263.3

Card 1/1

PRONINA, I.G.

A new representative of Desmostylides *Kronokotherium brevimaxillare* gen. nov., sp. nov. from the Miocene deposits at the Kamchatka. Dokl. AN SSSR 117 no.2:310-312 N '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-razvedochnyy institut. Predstavleno akademikom Ye.N. Pavlovskim.
(Kamchatka Peninsula--Sirenia, Fossil)

23203

S/185/61/006/003/006/010
D208/D302

9,4250 (1003, 1140, 1385)

AUTHORS: Mykhaylov, G.S., Pronina, I.G., Akymovych, O.M. and
Presnyakova, G.M.

TITLE: Pumping action of metallic chromium and a special
feature of its vaporization in a vacuum by electron
bombardment

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 6. no. 3, 1961,
412-414

TEXT: In modern sorption pumps, chemically very active metals
(so-called "getters") are used as sorption agents, especially tit-
anium. The use of other metals, like iron, nickel, cobalt, and
chromium, as sorbents would be advantageous. The author experiment-
ed with iron, chromium and cobalt. The experiments with iron and
cobalt did not lead to conclusive results, whereas in the case of
chromium, an intensive pumping action of the chromium vapor was
established as well as regularly condensed surfaces. The main re-
sults of the experiments with chromium are given in this article.

Card 1/3

23293

S/185/61/006/003/006/010
D208/D302

Pumping action...

The distance cathode-specimen was approximately 1.5 mm. The high vacuum ($\sim 10^{-6}$ mm Hg) was produced by an oil pump of type MM = 40. During the pumping the lamps were always heated at 400°C for an hour. For purification, the metal electrodes were heated to very high temperatures by a current or by electron bombardment. The chromium specimen was heated by electron bombardment to near melting point ($\sim 1800^\circ\text{C}$). At $V_a = 300$ v and $I_a = 100$ mA the specimen attained temperatures of 50 to 100°C below melting point. At that time intensive chromium-vaporization took place, accompanied by an increase in the vacuum from 10^{-6} mm Hg to $5 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-7}$ mm Hg (in both the lamp and the pump). During the experiment, the formation of crystals of Cr_2O_3 was observed on the surface of the chromium specimen; these crystals were not destroyed by the electron bombardment and constitute a special feature of the process. The growth of these crystals on the pulverized surface shows that the oxygen, present in chromium as an impurity, remains (during the vaporization) on the specimen in the form of an oxide. This is apparently the reason for the pumping effect of the chromium used (with approximately 10^{-3} weight percent oxygen). The crystal growth on the chromium specimens show

Card 2/3

Pumping action.

S/135/61/006/003/006/010
D208/0392

that it is possible to purify chromium from oxygen traces by vacuum distillation at a very high vacuum. The intensive pumping effect of chromium is not only important for using chromium instead of titanium in sorption pumps, but also as an indication that chromium cannot be refined in a vacuum of the order of 10^{-5} to 10^{-6} mm Hg.

[Abstracter's note: The same conclusion was reached with respect to chromium and aluminum, by Amonenko et al., as reported in this journal, pp 390-393.] Corresponding member AS UkrSSR, O. Ya. Usykov is thanked for his interest in the above work. There are 4 figures and 6 Soviet-bloc references. X

ASSOCIATION: Instytut radiofizyky ta elektroniky AN USSR (Institute of Radiophysics and Electronics AS UkrSSR), Khar'kov

SUBMITTED: December 23, 1960

Card 3/3

MIKHAYLOV, G.S. [Mykhailov, H.S.]; AKIMOVICH, I.N. [Akymovych, O.M.];
PRONINA, I.G. [Pronina, I.H.]

Production of a superhigh vacuum by means of oxide electronic semi-
conductors pulverized by electron bombardment. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 7
no.12:1367-1368 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institut radiofiziki i elektorniki AN UkrSSR, Khar'kov.
(Vacuum) (Semiconductors) (Electron beams)

PRONINA, I. V.
Name: PRONINA, I. V.

Dissertation: Teaching orthography in connection with the development
of speech in students

Degree: Cand Ped Sci

Defended at
~~Academy~~ *Publication*
Acad of Pedagogical Sciences RSFSR, Sci Res Inst of
Teaching Methods

~~Defense~~ Date, Place: 1956, Moscow

Source: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 47, 1956

BC

A-1

Analysis of systematic error in calculating heat of isothermal composition of salt solutions relative to pure water. K. I. A. MACHUCHENKO and I. Z. POGOR (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1936, 8, 769-775).—Mathematical. R. T.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PRONINA, L.N.

Testing the TI-1 device for determining the abrasion resistance
of cotton fabrics. Nauch.-iss. trudy TSNIKHBI za 1962 g.:237-
255 '64. (MIRA 18:8)

SHEYNERMAN, Ye.M.; DANILYUK, I.A.; RASSIN, L.Ye.; PRONINA, L.M.

Determining the permeability to air of textile fabrics on the
universal "UP7" apparatus. Nauch.-issl.trudy TSENTRHEI '80
[publ. '62]:209-216. (MIRA 18:2)

DANILYUK, I.A.; RASSIN, L.Ye., inzh.-konstruktor; PRONINA, L.N., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHEYNERMAN, Ye.M., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Apparatus for determining the permeability to air of textile fabrics. Tekst.prom. 21 no.12:68-69 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Rukovoditel' gruppy konstruktorskogo byuro zavoda Tekstil'pribor (for Danilyuk). 2. Zavod Tekstil'pribor (for Rassin). 3. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlopchatobumazhnoy promyshlennosti (for Pronina, Sheynerman).

(Textile fabrics—Testing)
(Manometer)

5 (3)
AUTHORS: Zagorevskiy, V. A., Zykov, D. A., Prcnina, L. P. SOV/79-29-3-58/61

TITLE: Syntheses in the Series of the Chromone-carboxylic Acid-2 Derivatives (Sintezy v ryadu proizvodnykh khromonkarbonovoy-2-kisloty)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 3, pp 1026-1030 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is known that several chromone derivatives are physiologically active compounds. Recently it was found that chromones substituted more simply than the kelling (2-methyl-5,8-dimethoxy-6,7-furanochromone), like e.g. the chromone-carboxylic acid-2 and its esters are active as well (Refs 1-4). This acid has a distinctly marked antispasmodic activity (Ref 5). The authors synthesized some new chromone-carboxylic acid-2 derivatives in order to find new pharmacologically active chromone preparations and in order to clarify the problem of the dependence of the activity on their structure. In publications (Ref 3) only the phenyl-ester is mentioned of the aryl esters of this acid (yield only 18%). In the present paper the aryl esters of the acid (I-VIII) given in the table were synthesized proceeding from its acid chloride and the corresponding phenols. The acid

Card 1/3

SOV/79-29-3-58/61

Syntheses in the Series of the Chromone-carboxylic Acid-2 Derivatives

chloride was used in the form of its pyridine solution which was produced by the treatment of the chromone-carboxylic acid-2 solved in pyridine with thienyl chloride. In order to obtain a higher yield of acid chloride thienyl chloride has to be in excess in the reactions with the chromone-carboxylic acid-2. The synthesis with the o-oxyacetophenone as initial product was found to be the best of the syntheses of the chromone-carboxylic acid-2 worked out by the authors. The o-oxyacetophenone was condensed with diethyl oxalate in the presence of sodium ethylate (Ref 3). The mixture of 2 molecules o-oxyacetophenone and diethyl oxalate was added to the solution of sodium ethylate in alcohol. The derivative of the ethyl-ester of the o-oxybenzoyl piroracemic acid ($\text{CH}_3\text{CO}\cdot\text{COOH}$) produced in the case of heating was transformed into the chromone-carboxylic acid-2, first by boiling with concentrated, then with diluted hydrochloric acid (yield 72-80%). Thus a series of aryl esters of the chromone-carboxylic acid-2 is synthesized. The suggested improved synthesis of the chromone-carboxylic acid-2 can be used preparatively in the laboratory for greater quantities as well. The results of the pharmacological investigations of some synthesized preparations are published later on. There are 1 table and 17 references.

Card 2/3

Syntheses in the Series of the Chromone-carboxylic Acid-2 Derivatives SOV/79-29-3-58/61

2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut farmakologii i khimioterapii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (Institute of Pharmacology and Chemotherapy of the Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: February 16, 1958

Card 3/3

PRONINA, M.A. (st. Saltykovka, Moskovskoy oblasti, Razinskoye shosse, dom
69/4, kv. 1)

Complications on the level of the lungs and pleura following open heart
surgery under hypothermia (28 - 31°). Grud. khir. 6 no.2:33-37 Mr-Apr
'64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Otdeleniye vrozhdennykh porokov serdtsa (zav. - doktor med. nauk
V.I.Burakovskiy) Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir. -
prof. S.A.Kolesnikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akademik A.N.Bakulev)
AMN SSSR, Moskva.

PRONINA, M.M.; VYAZOVY, P.I.

Universal machine. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 9 no.6:6-7
'64 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Zaveduyushchaya Saratovskim punktom sluzhby ucheta i prog-
nozov (for Pronina). 2. Nachal'nik Ostrogozhskogo otryada po
bor'be s vreditelyami i boleznymi rasteniy, Voronezhskaya
obl. (for Vyazovoy).

PRONIN, M.N., slesar' UMR-498.

Optical marking of irregularly shaped parts of ventilating systems. Suggested by M.N.Pronin. Rats.i izobr.predl.v stroi. no.14:85-88 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Po materialam tresta Kaysantekhmontash Ministerstva stroitel'stva RSFSR, Rostov-na-Donu, ul. Podbel'skogo, 18.
(Marking devices)

PRONINA, M.N.

Use of anesthesia and relaxants in the setting of
dislocations of the mandible. Trudy 1-go MMI 44:35-36 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

SAVCHENKO, A.P.; PRONINA, N.N.; PAGRAMOV, R.I.

Methodology of facial angiography; roentgenanatomical and
clinical substantiation. Study 1-go MMI 44:53-60 '65.
(EIR# 18:12)

NASLEDV, D.N.; PRONINA, M.P.; SMETANNIKOVA, Yu.S.

Spectral distribution of photosensitivity in p-type indium antimonide. Fiz. tver. tela 2 no.2:239-241 F '60. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Indium antimonide) (Photoconductivity)
(Photomagnetic effect)

NASLEDOV, D.N.; PRONINA, M.P.; RADAUTSAN, S.I.

Some optical properties of solid solutions of indium arseno-
selenides and arsenotellurides. Fiz. tvor. tela 2 no.1:50-51
Jan '60. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskoy institut. AN SSSR i
Moldavskiy filial AN SSSR.

(Indium arsenic selenide--Optical properties)
(Indium arsenic telluride--Optical properties)

PROMINA, M. S.

N. A. TRIFONOV, Bull. Inst. rec. biol. Perm, 1931, 7, 343-406

PRONINA, M.T.

Nature of the microfauna from Miocene deposits of the Nakhichevan
A.S.S.R. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 17 no.10:931-935 '61.

(MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut geologii AN AzSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN
AzSSR M.M. Aliyevym.
(Nakhichevan A.S.S.R. Foraminifera, Fossil)

PRONINA, M.T.

New representatives of the genus Elphidium in Miocene
sediments of the Nakhichevan A.S.S.R. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR.
Ser.geol.-geog.nauk no.2:53-58 '64.

(MIRA 18:11)

PRONINA, N. I.

1961, M.T.

Stratigraphy of Miocene sediments of the Dnieper basin.
in the light of the study of foraminifera. 1961, in Russ.
SSR 13 no. 12:1191-1195 '60. (11:14:0)

1. Institut geologii i aerSSR. Predstavleno Akademii
Nauk S.S.S.R. D. Sultanovym.
(Makhichov A.S.S.R.--Geology, Stratigraphic)

PRONINA, M. T.

Shallow-water Tarkhan horizon near the village of Mashanly in
Dzhebrail District, Azerbaijan. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 16 no.3:267-270
'60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut geologii AN AzerSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN AzerSSR
M.M. Aliyevym.
(Dzhebrail District--Paleontology)

PRONINA, M.T.

Middle Miocene deposits of Dzhebrail District (Azerbaijan)
containing new Rotalia species. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. geol.-
geog. nauk no. 1:55-61 '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Dzhebrail District--Foraminifera, Fossil)

PRONINA, M.T.

New representatives of Streblus in Miocene sediments of the
Nakhichevan A.S.S.R. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. geol.-geog. nauk
i nefti no. 5:55-61 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Nakhichevan A.S.S.R. - Foraminifera, Fossil)

PACONINA, M.T.

New species of the genus *Bolivina* in the Miocene sediments of
the Nakhichevan A.S.S.R. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. geol.-geog.
nauk no.5879-85 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

AZIZBEKOV, Sh.A.; PRONINA, M.T.

Sediments of the Meotis stage in the Nakhichevan A.S.S.R. Izv.AN
Azerb.SSR. Ser.geol.-geog. nauk i nefi no.4:3-5 '63.

(MIRA 17:4)

PRONINA, M.T.

New representatives of the genus Nonion in Miocene sediments
of the Nakhichevan A.S.S.R. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR Ser. geol.-
geog. nauk i nefti no.1:29-36 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Nakhichevan A.S.S.R.--Foraminifera, Fossil)

PRONINA, M.T.

Paleobionomic conditions in the basins of the Nakhichevan
A.S.S.R. in the Miocene period in the light of microfauna
research. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 17 no. 7: ~~595-599~~ '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut geologii AN AzerSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN
AzerSSR M.A. Kashkayem.
(Nakhichevan A.S.S.R. -- Paleontology -- Miocene)

21

ca

Investigating the light neutral oil from the tar of the Zarin bog head. *Z. I. Vorzhinskaya, M. V. Prunina and V. S. Vorontsov. Khim. Prevdoga Teflusa 3, 243-51 (1934).*—Low-temp. carbonization of the coal yielded: tar 26.22, H₂O 6.96, semi-coke 44.97 and gas 11.15%. The tar m. 31° and had d_4^{20} 0.873. It yielded 23.6% (on the coal) of light oil contg. 3.0% acidic substances, 0.2% carboxylic acids and 1.0% org. bases; its d_4^{20} of 0.7826 indicates a paraffin oil. This oil was distd. into 10° cuts. The light oil is composed mainly of aliphatic hydrocarbons, represented by satd. compds., as well as by unsatd. compds. with one or with a plurality of double bonds. The aromatic compds. were present only in insignificant amts. Among the paraffin hydrocarbons were traced the series from C₁₁H₂₄ to C₁₇H₃₆; the unsatd. compds. were represented by C₁₁H₂₂ to C₁₇H₃₄. *A. A. Bochtlinik*

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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COMMON ELEMENTS													METALLS													NON-METALS													GASES												
<p>Separation of guaiacol from phenols of peat tars. E. I. Svetsitskii and M. V. Frolova. <i>Khim. Teorogo</i> <i>Topika</i> 7, 127-30 (1936). The sepn. of guaiacol from phenols of peat tar as Mg guaiacolate is studied. The preliminary expts. showed that the modified second vari- ant of the Kumpf method (cf. Kumpf. Ger. pat. 87,971 <i>Friedlander's Fortsche.</i> 4, 119) yields pos. results. The cresols should be sepd. from the guaiacol before MgO treatment. The Mg guaiacolate was sepd. from the re- acting mixt. by distg. off water and phenols in moderate vacuum (final vacuum 20-25 mm. after water was distd. off). The best results were obtained with the addn. of 30% excess of MgO in respect to guaiacol. Analytical data are given. Three literature and seven patent refer- ences. A. A. Podgorny</p>																																																			
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																			

1ST AND 2ND COORDS																										3RD AND 4TH COORDS																									
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<p>methyiated dihydric and trihydric phenols E 1 Sventsitskii and M. V. Pronina. Russ. 50,070, April 30, 1937. Tars from peat or humic coal are freed from paraf- fin and then sepd. into fractions each contg. only one ether of a polyhydric phenol. Each fraction is treated independently with alkali and then with a soln. of a Mg salt to sep. the ether of the polyhydric phenol as an insol Mg compd., from which the ether is recovered in the usual manner.</p>																																																			
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COMMON ELEMENTS		COMMON VARIABLES INDEX	
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS		3RD AND 4TH ORDERS	
<p>3033. ORGANIC SUBSTANCES OF COMBUSTIBLE SHALES. Lenin, V.A. and Pronina, M.V. (Bull. acad. sci. U.R.S.S., Cl. sci. tech., 1944, 745-751; J. Inst. Petrol, 1945, 31, 218A). Two samples of shale (analyses given) from Gdovsk and Volzhsk, were oxidised by alkaline KMNO₄ (Bone's method, cf. Proc. Roy. Soc., 1926, 110, 537; 1935, 143, 492). Composition of oxidation products varied with time of oxidation, 500 hr. being required for the completion of the reaction. Among oxidation products of Gdovsk shale there were identified CO₂ acetic, oxalic, and succinic acids. Benzene carboxylic acids were absent. Similar treatment of Volzhsk shale gave, in addition to above products, also adipic, phthalic, and benzene tri tetra and pentacarboxylic acids. Amount of aromatic acids present was small, accounting for only 1.72% of the C in the shale. These results classify Gdovsk shale as belonging to the purely sapropelite group, whilst presence of aromatic compounds puts Volzhsk shale amongst the sapropelite humus type.</p>			
<p>ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			
<p>REGIONAL LITERATURE</p>		<p>REGIONAL LITERATURE</p>	
<p>SAVED</p>		<p>SAVED</p>	

LANVIN, V. A., and PRONINA, M. V.

Laboratory of Synthetic Liquid Fuel, Institute of Mineral Fuels, Academy of Science,
USSR (-1944-)

"Concerning Organic Matter in Oil Shales" I., Ak. Nauk, SSSR. Otdel. Tekh. Nauk,
Nos. 10-11, 1944

BR-52059019

PRONINA, M. V.

2A

Romanov shales and their semi-coking under laboratory conditions. O. I. Egorova and M. V. Pronina (Inst. Goryuchikh Iskopayemykh, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.). *Dokl. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Classe sci. tech.* 1946, 187-72.—The shales of the Romanov deposit are stratified, of gray-green color, and interbedded by layers of essentially the same material but containing large quantities of shell remnants. The sp. gr. of the shell-free layers is 1.3-1.4 and their ash content is 38.2%. The sp. gr. of the shell-contg. layers is 1.7 and their ash content is 75.5%. Semi-coking was carried out on a laboratory scale in an Al retort and in an externally heated vertical oven. The products obtained

from an av. sample and from a coned. sample of the shale in the retort were: H₂O 11.7 and 12.9, tar 14.1 and 25.1, semi-coke 69.0 and 54.4, and gas + losses 5.2 and 7.6%, resp. A tar was obtained by repeated low temp. carbonization in the retort. The tar contained 51.3% of H₂O; 50.4% of the H₂O was sepd. by sedimentation. After removing the rest of the H₂O the d₄²⁰ of the tar was 0.9294 and its Engler viscosity at 20° was 3.04. Fractionated, the tar yielded fractions b. up to 180°, 12.3%; b. 180-225°, 8.75%; b. 225-325°, 33.95%; and residue 45%. Coking in the oven yielded: H₂O 10.8, tar 12.9, semi-coke 62.5, gaseous benzene (recovered in scrubbers packed with activated C) 0.25, and gas plus losses 11.4%. The yield of benzene was 1.0% of the tar and 0.24% of the shale. The d₄²⁰ of the benzene was 0.7725. The d₄²⁰ of the de-watered tar obtained in the oven process was 0.9051 and E₄^{1.50} 1.56. An Engler distn. of the tar yielded: benzene fraction (b. up to 180°) 19.0, ligroin fraction (b. 180-225°) 12.0, Diesel fraction (b. 225-325°) 41, and above 325° 6%. In terms of the shale these fractions were: 2.9, 1.6, 5.2, and 0.7%. The d₄²⁰ of H₂SO₄-washed benzene was 0.7686, its I no. 121, and its S content 0.86%. M. Hosh

ASB.SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

REGIONAL

REGIONAL

PRONINA, M. V.

PA 49/49722

USSR/Chemistry-Analysis, Adsorption

Dec 48

"Use of the Adsorption Method of Analysis for
Isolating Aldehydes and Ketones," M. V. Pronina,
Inst of Mineral Fuels, Acad Sci USSR, 1 P

"Zavod Lab" Vol XIV, No 12

Difficulty was experienced in isolating aldehydes
and ketones from a shale-tar fraction since semi-
carbazones could not be completely removed by crystal-
lization. Explains how they can be removed by adsorp-
tion.

49/49722

CA

2/

Separation of neutral oxygen compounds from fractions of low-temperature tars and other complex mixtures. M. V. Kuznetsov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 74, 118-17 (1960).—Neutral O compds. were isolated from the higher fractions (b. 225-300°) of two low-temp. tars, one from Baltic shale (I) and the other from Moscow bituminous coal (II). The d₄²⁰ and percentages of C, H, S, N, and O of the two tar fractions were: (I) 0.8000, 85.08, 11.63, 1.48, 0.21, 1.02; (II) 0.8380, 84.76, 12.64, 1.3, 0.45, 0.88. The tar fractions were dild. with double their vol. of petr. ether and percolated through columns of silica gel (88-115 mesh) until all O and N compds. were removed. S compds. were incompletely removed. This purification reduced gum formation on storage. Part of the adsorbed compds. were eluted from the silica gel with benzene and the rest with acetone. The benzene soln. was distd. with a stream of CO₂ and the residue dild. with 5 times the vol. of petr. ether, refluxed 6 hrs., and treated with a soln. of 20 g. semicarbazide HCl and 20 g. sodium acetate in 60 ml. water. The semicarbazones of the ketones present were sol. in the oil and could not be crystd. The soln. was washed with H₂O, dried by heating with Na₂SO₄, and repeatedly filtered through silica gel. The adsorbed compds. were eluted by SO₂, which was then distd. off. The product was recrystd. from petr. ether, but still contained N and S compds. These were eliminated by treating with oxalic acid, steam distn., extg. the ketones with SO₂, and fractionally distg. The ketones thus purified formed white cryst. semicarbazones. The presence of aldehydes could not be established. Nancy Corbin

1961

USSR.

Neutral oxygen-containing compounds in the middle fractions of tars from Baltic shales. V. A. Lavin, M. V. Pronina, and A. I. Muravova. *Trudy Inst. Goryuch. Tekhn. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 3, 95-108 (1954); cf. C.A. 49, 2063a. Adsorption chromatography permits the sepn. of O, N, and partially of S compds. from the middle-oil fractions of Baltic shales and in all the fractions of sapropel tars. O, N, and S compds. are the primary causes of the formation of pitches, and fractions free of such compds. are relatively stable even when the concn. of unsatd. compds. is high (I no. 102). O compds. are the principal tar formers, and they are present in up to 17.0% in the generator tars from Baltic shales. They are very unstable, are easily polymerized after a 2nd distn., and their amt. is then reduced to 1/3 the former concn. An adsorption method for the detn. of ketones, by way of semicarbazones, is developed and used. About 2.5% of ketones (aromatic and hydroaromatic, with some aliphatic C₈-C₁₂) is found in the tars, representing 27.6% of all the O compds. Phenolic esters form 2% of the fractions, and alcs., and possibly other O compds., 4%. A S-enriched product is isolated from the fractions; this product can be very readily polymerized and condensed and consists largely of saponifiable products. W. M. Sternberg.

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